A BREAK IN HIS VACATION

CAME BACK TO THE CITY FOR A DA

A Neighbor Told Illim of a Telegram That Had Come for Mim-Charges #1 Conts-He Runt-ed It Up and in Consequence Had to Make Trin to New Hrunswick-Moral Obston-The man who lives on the east side wanted th reat and get it. It was hoped by those in the musediate vicinity that he would keep quiet antil he reached his destination. But, ur

ortunately, be knew the man next him, and to

aim he said: "I suppose I should have let that man take his seat, by all the unwritten laws of com non decency. But with me conditions are like he nominative case. I have had an exasper sting contact with friends. I went away my vacation. There was no understanding with our neighbors across the hall about our Mairs, but as we had often lied for them when they didn't want to be in, we thought they wight attend to anything for us,

We went down to Bellmar. Day before yes erday I came back to the city on business, expecting to return that night. I went up to the louse and, of course, saw our neighbor. 'Did you get a telegram!' she asked.

"What telegram! When! No: where is it t replied. You know a man is always nervou about a telegram. At least I am. Well, she explained. A message to my address, care ier husband, was delivered the night before harges 81 cents. Where is the message? I'll pay the charges

We sent the message back by the hoy W fidn't know where you were, or we would have mailed it to you, said my neighbor.
"'Mailed a telegram,' I roared. 'Why didn't

rou open it, and see what it was?' I asked. 'What good would that have done!' she What good would that have done? she taked. No matter what it was about, we lidn't know where you were.

"I guess it was a joke, after all.' I said, trying to be civil. 'It must have been. You say the charges were 81 cents! Of course it was a joke, so it makes no difference.

"But the messenger came back again with this morning, she said. 'I do not think it was a joke. He said the office man told him it was a joke.

was a joke. He said the office man told min it was a business message.

"Well, by crimines, that upset me again, You see. I had concluded to shuffle it off my mind, out, womanlike, she was determined to make frouble. Of course, she didn't think she was making any trouble. They never do, women ion't. So I asked her why she did not open it then.

"I never open the letters or messages of hers, she said, and, besides, suppose I had, I told you I did not know where you were, what good would have been accomplished?"

he asked.

"I reflected a minute, and then I said: 'Of sourse, of course. I suppose it is from some hay-seed up the State, wanting to know something bout how his chickens are affected by the ariff. Just as well. I am glad you didn't yeen it. Thank you very much. I'll bet it was rom some of my wife's people. Just like 'em. sood joke.'

"I thought it was funny, don't you know. So

Food joke.

"I thought it was funny, don't you know. So it hanked her again and went back to my quarters to lock up so I could return to Belmar, heard the bell and gave the responsive push. I boy came up with a notification to the effect hat a message had been delivered to me, but hat no one was at home. Bid you ever hear of uch infernal idiocy! I scared that boy out of is knickerbockers. I said to him, 'How the levil could a message be delivered if no one was sere!'

is knickerbockers. I said to him, how the levil could a message be delivered if no one was lere!

"He said be didn't know; he only brought me be notification. I asked him where the message was: he didn't know. He thought it ad been sent back.

"Back! I screamed. 'Back where!"

"He said he didn't know, but he supposed it has back where it came from. Say—is there sything more exasperating than a boy when edoesn't know anything and is trying to tell it!

"Why did you come here! I asked, he before he could answer it dawned bon me, He came to tell me therr was; message delivered to me which i hadri becived. Ha, ha! I didn't say ha, ha, to the loy. I just thought it. So I dismissed him. I old him to tell the man at the office to send the nessage to Klondike, or any cold niace. He sent away. I packed my grip to return to Belmar. On my way out my neighbor put her ace in the crack of her door and ventured to suggest that I had better call at the telegraph office on my way down and set the telegraph office on my way down and set the telegraph thack. The boy was just here. He said so.

"But they have a copy of it at the office, he replied.

he replied.

"Of course, I ought to have known that. In act, I did know it. But she known that. In thanked her and passed out. I went to the elegraph office. I went up to the delivery window like a man who thinks he is going to vin a hundred thousand dollars in a libel mit. I glared at the young woman on the other side.

vindow like a man who thinks he is going to vin a hundred thousand dollars in a libel uit. I glared at the young woman on the sther side.

"Have you any message or copy of a message for mo! I asked.

"What's the name, please! she asked.

"That was a tandem on me. I braced myself and repeated the entire history of the confounded message up to that moment. She ound a copy of the message. It was from ny fool partner. On business. And the uncounded check of that chap! He wanted me to murry over to New Brunswick and close a deal. Said he was just starting on his vacation. That's dx horses on me. He thinks I am in the New fork office attending to business. I though he

dx horses on me. He thinks I am in the New Fork office attending to business. I thought he was up to Yonkers attending to the factory. I lon't know why he didn't prepay the message. I lon't know why it should be 81 cents instead if 80 cents or 85 cents. I know I have got to to to New Brenswick on business. No way o get out of it. Had to explain by wire to my wife at Belmar. Cost me a dollar. And "Il have to go into details and make a diagram to boot when I see her. Confound my neighbors. Why don't they attend to their win business. Here's Cortlandt street, and 've got to rush for the ferry. Nice vacation i'm having. Hope I haven't bored you with ny troubles. Good-by."

A TALK WITH WHITELAW REID. Bocsn't Want to Say Much About That Official From the Evening Sun, Yesterday,

Whitelaw Reid, honorary editor of the Tribenc, Special Jubilee Ambassador to the Court of Queen Victoria, and son-in-law of Darius O. fills, the President of the North American Commercial Company, arrived by the steamship St. Paul this morning from England. He was accompanied by Mrs. Reid, his son, Master ()gten Reid, and his daughter, Miss Jean T. Reid, a man servant, and two maid servants. Mr. Reid was out on deck enjoying the fine

KAPPIR TRICKS OF TRADE.

raps for American Merchants Laid by Native of the West Const of Africa

Along the west coast of Africa the merchant are divided into two classes—those that are honest and those that aren't. The second class is made up largely of natives who have been educated at the Government or mission schools and have added to the trickery of the Africans some knowledge of modern commercial life. As soon as these educated, or Christian Kaffirs, as they are called, reach a certain stage of development, they arm themselves with a library business directories, and become pirates in the world of trade. Their method is to write to manufacturers and dealers in all parts of the world, asking for samples of goods and offering empting inducements for the opening of trace They frequently get consignments of samples from small manufacturers, who think that by selling to the native merchants they can reap a larger profit than by dealing through the com-

The manufacturer ships his samples to the native in Cape Coast Castle, Victoria Bridge, or Acea, and is obliged to prepay the freight. native gets the samples on paying a small import duty, and promptly sells them in the interior. If he is audacious he may order some goods, promising to pay for them after selling them, and some manufacturers have been caught a second and even a third time by the game. The manufacturer has practically no redress. The courts are imperfect, and a success ful prosecution for conversion is a rarity. If the nachinery of the law is put into motion the offender leaves the settlements and disappears in the interior, where he stays until the storm spenda itaalf.

All that the victim gets is some amusement from the letters sent to him by his African correspondent. The cringing requests for goods are expressed in the most ridiculous language, the natives being proud of their English and auxious to exhibit it. Here are samples of the letters that are received in nearly every mail from the West Coast by a large house in this city. The first is from Cape Coast Casile:

west Coast by a large house in this city. The irst is from Cape Coast Castle:

"CAPE COAST CASTLE, 9th June, 1897.

"GENTLEMEN: Having been informed that you are one of the best manufacturers and traders in New York and that you are so apt and good in Seiling out African produce to the so-called men as inerchants, it necessarily devolves upon me to announce to you that I should be in capacity of carrying on trading with you if you should be so good as to send me per the very returning steamer. Samples of all kinds. Frice Lists and catalogues which you possess on hand. I could have at once sent an order per this steamer for some goods, had I but previously known of the prices or the sort of the articles having for sale. Never mind that you should bestow great kindness upon me and that you will receive nothing in return but ingratitude. But I shall be to the umost of my power in the same condition of making some returns for the many obligations your kindness will bestow upon me. Awaiting reply per the first steamer. I am, yours truly. Messrs. Blank Bros."

The following letter contained a Coast newspaper, described as "some of our African newspaper."

"Victoria Bridge."

"Victoria Bridge, "Cape Coast, West Africa, "4th June, 1897.

"Sir: I have the pleasure most respectfully to write and ask you if you will be good enough as to carry on trade correspondence with me. I notice your name and address from a certain newspaper. I beg to ask your favour to send me all sorts of your samples, or goods you got on hand, that I may see and select what is suitable for my market and send my Orders as quick as possible. I hope you shall not fail to comply with my request as I am wishing to see your samples, Price list and General Illustrated Catalogue; and in so doing you shall be highly recommended. Sir, I enclose you some of our African newspaper.

"I am, yours truly.

It is said that most of the Africans reared in the naive villages are honest. Those who get a

It is said that most of the Africans reared in the native villages are honest. Those who get a smattering of an European education, however, adopt the white man's faults, while paying little attention to his virtues. Many of the swindlers, too, are of mixed blood, having a strain of Portuguese. Spanish, or English in them. The pure blooded natives, fresh from the interior, are preferred as servants by the householders, Such notices as the following, clipped from a Coast newspaper, are common and show that the effect of Christianity is not always what is intended.;

420 REWARD! #20 REWARD!

Stolen from my stable during March last, a bay pony (selding), short black tail and mane, very slight build, in hard low condition, white star on forehead, age six years, height 15.3 s.

for the apprehension of the thief of above pony, who is a Christian Kaffir of short stature, usually well dressed, has a round face, prominent eyes, bloated heeks, and an old scar on one side of the face; usually carries

THE WELL ON THE JORNADA.

John Martin's Long Struggle to Find Water "Do you see that house and windmill off to the east!" said an old-time New Mexican to a

New York tourist. The two were occupying the same seat in the Atchison train rolling southward over the Jornada del Muerto and had struck up a friendly acquaintance together. "That is Martin's well. The Mexicans called it Aleman, the word for German in their tongu Martin was a German who came to New Mexico in early days when the Jornada had the worst same of any travelled region in the Territory, and deserved it. The trail from Santa Fé to El Paso crossed it, and the trip over this plain meant a seventy-mile stretch without water except the chance of finding a pool in the time of the summer rains. At all other seato cross it gave their horses all the water they wanted at starting, drank all they could themselves, filled their water bottles, said their prayers then if ever they did, and rode upon the could be no delay with safety, for, with the best luck, thirst was oppressing them when at last the trail came down among the cottonwoods that border the Rio Grande and man and beast could drink their fill from the muddy current. Bands of Apaches swept the plain and lay in ambush for travellers by the river bank at ambush for travellers by the river bank at either end of the Jornada trail, and it is little wonder that the crossing of it should be dreaded and that it should receive the name it bears, the 'Jorney of Death.'

"Martin was an original character, with lots of push and sand. After crossing the Jornada a number of times with wagen trains he made up his mind that water could be found by digring at a point about midway scross it, and made his

Mr. Heid was out on deck enjoying the fine morning and reading the newspapers when the sporter climbed on board the St. Paul from a lung down the bay. The Special Jubilee Ambassador said that he had not only had a pleasant royage, but that as the representative of the United States at the Jubilee he had been the religion of every possible courtesy. The English abbility, he said, never lost an opportunity to thow their respect for the Americana. "Of sourse," said Mr. Reid, "I would rather not go hat details about our dining with the Queen on July 15."

"Let me see," mused the reporter, "that was the day after the Tribuse here beat all the other papers by publishing, before it had been released, the official correspondence of Secretary Sherman to Ambassador Hay relative to the Debring See Seal controversy, was it not?"

"Was any comment made at dinner by any of the English nobility on the enterprise of yoppraper in being able to publish official correspondence, and that he laws and may comment made at dinner by any of the English nobility on the enterprise of yoppraper in being able to publish official correspondence, and that he laws end that the theorem of the control of t

"There told you before that I can't say anything on this subject for the newspapers."
"Do you not think that the Tribune's premature publication of this diplomatic correspondence, which so much concerned your fatherinaw's financial interests, has har's tendency to defeat your chances of being appointed to succeed Secretary Sherman I"
"Well, really, young man, you don't seem to understand that I have refused to talk shop."
"By that do you mean about the Tribune's premature publication or about your chances of become time much go to say suything more to anybord for putnication until after I make my sufficial report as Special Ambassador to the Yashington!"
"I'm not going to say suything more to anybord for putnication until after I make my sufficial report as Special Ambassador to the Yashington!"
"Use not you expect to make that report to Washington!"
"In a day or two, after I have a chance to rest from the voyage.
"Shall we be able to read it in the Tribunethe day before it to make public in Washington!"
"I've told you enough," said the returning Ambassador as he loss from his seat on deck and wasked impatiently into his stateroom.

HIS WHITE BUFFALO ROBE.

JIM CASPION NEARLY LOST HIS

LIFE IN GETTING THE PRIZE. He Killed the Buffalo, One of the Three Seen -The Rare Animal Was in a Sinmuedo-Camton Kent the Skin Tee Years

"In living twenty years in the plains country beyond the Missouri in the time when herds of puffalo covered the prairie I never saw a white buffalo," said Martin Wringsby, formerly a Kansas hunter and ranchman. "But it is certain that three skins at least of this rare animal were in existence at a time subsequent to 1866. The one best known is the stuffed skin of the white buffalo cow that stood in the museum of the State House at Topeka, Kan., in 1851, and probably is still in existence in care of the State. The second was carried at his saddle by Roman Nose, the Cheyenne chief, who led the grand charge against Capt. "Sandy" Forsythe's band of scouts in the memorable fight on the Arickaree branch of the Republican River in 1867, in which the chief was killed. The third, taken in 1871, was for ten years in possession of the hunter, James Caspion, who killed the buffalo that originally wore it. Of where it went after he disposed of it, I have not the

"Caspion was one of a party of three hunters who with a wagon train and saddle horses went, n October, 1871, out on the plains of western Kausas to hunt buffalo. On Oct. 12 Caspion. the morning to look for buffalo, leaving the third man to follow along in the wagon. In order to bring a greater range of country into view the two horsemen separated, keeping always in eight of each other. Late in the after noon, riding up the slope of a long ridge of rolling prairie and looking over the crest Caspion saw ahead of him twenty-five miles away a range of steep bluffs. Between him and the bluffs, the nearest buffalo being within long rifle range, was the great southern herd, which every summer fed northward from Texas and New Mexico, re-

maining in Kansas and Colorado until the storms of winter drove them to the south again. There were tens of thousands of the beasts in view, as Caspion said, but what particularly caught his eye was a milk-white buffalo feeding among the others at the distance of a mile away, its whiteness contrasting strangely with the dun tints of the beasts around it.

"Having signalled to Tilliman on the ridge behind him to come up he dismounted and lay watching it he herd over the summit, trying to think of some way by which he and his partner could get possession of the white buffalo's skin. When at last he turned round to look for Tilliman it was to see him riding for life back over the route they had come with fitty Chnyenne warriors after him. The chase was a short one. A shot crippled Tilliman's horse, and the Indians closed about him. The hunter empiled two saddens before the Bring stopped. Then with Tilliman's borre, and the Indians closed about him. The hunter empiled two saddens horse and borrel for Casace the Indians closed about him. The hunter empiled two saddens horse and borrel for Casace the Indians closed about him. The hunter empiled two saddens horse and borrel for Casace the Indians curred and borrel for the store the ridge of being able to cut him off, he put his horse shead straight toward the buffalo before the unwieldy besats knew what had happened and got fairly to running. Then his horse was carried away in the rush, and the last thing the hunter saw, before the dust shut everything from view, was the Indians coming over the creat of the hill he had just left. After this it was all crowding, jostling, and smother as his horse was burried along in the press, and after darkness fell the buffalo still were going. At last he could tell by the feel of the ground that they had come to a very rough and hilly country—the bluffs in fact that he had seen in the afternoon. The herd, unable to scale the buffalo, and so t

with them.

"Caspion kept the white buffalo skin five years, believing that its possession brought him good fortune. He sold it at last for \$100 white on a spree at Fort Lyon. The same year he was killed by the Comanches in New Mexico."

WASHINGTON'S FORTIFICATIONS. Port Washington, Down the Petemae, Com-

pleted and a Garrison Stationed There. WASHINGTON, July 31.-The first modern defence in the new fortifications plan of the army to be garrisoned is that at Fort Washington, twelve miles down the Potomac River, where great guns are mounted to protect the national capital from attack by sea. The little garrison comprises a battery of the Fourth Artillery for the present, but with the gradual advance of the post in importance other troeps will be sent

On the high bluffs of the shore, back from the river, passengers on steamers would never suspost that powerful means of desence had already been completed, and modern barracks were ready apable of quartering two or three hundred men, or three times the number now required to fight the ten-inch guns in place should occasion arise. Grim old Fort Washington, with its moss-covered walls which look for-

ton, with its moss-covered walls which look formidable, but are as easily pierced by modern
artillery as a cheese box, stands close by these
barracks and adds to the impressiveness of the
capital's fortifications. The old fort is all that
can be seen from the river below, as the modern
emplacements are so well protected by the high
banks that, save for a white emplacement rim
extending along the brow, few would imagine
that defences were conceased behind.

Across the Potomac, one mile away, the Government has just completed an immense pier,
extending farout into the shallow waters of the
Virginia abore, for the use of the army in
handling the great gain, making ready for the
emplacements, and to facilitate the landing of
supplies when Fort Sheridan becomes a military
post. Hack near the shore work is progressing
on the emplacements, and soon one will be
ready for the big 10-inch guns that are to compose part of the battery. This fort, next to Fort
Washington, will be the first in the fortifications system completed and ready for troops. In
a year or two both will probably become posts
of importance, requiring half a regiment of artillery to man them.

INDEX EXPURGATORIUS.

Fight Thousand Authors and 20,000 Volumes

The Index Expurgatorius is a volume of 419 pages, and contains the titles of nearly 20,000 volumes which the Roman Church forbids the faithful to read. Eight thousand authors are named in it. Everything that Reman wrote is condemned, but only the more profane, from a Roman Catholic standpoint, of Voltaire's works appear in the index. Taine's "History of English Literature" is under the ban, but his studies on the French Revolution are omitted studies on the French Revolution are omitted from the list of prohibited books by the wish of Leo XIII. All of Cousin's works are condemned, but only four of Lamartine.

For obvious reasons Eugene Ste's "Wandering Jew" and the "Mysteries of Paris" are both ferbidden reading. The Index contains a complete estalogue of the works of both the elder and the younger Dumas, but only two of Victor Hugo's books are found in it—"Lee Misérables" and "Notre Dame de Paris." There are two Zolas in the Index—one is the author of "Rome," the other is a the logism of the last century.

NOTES OF LEGAL EVENTS.

The Carew murder case from Japan recently

came before the Judicial Committee of the Privy

Council in England on ar application in behalof the prisoner for leave to appeal to that tribunal from the judgment of the British Court at Yokohama. The application was denied. Mrs. Edith May Hallowell Carew was convicted in February last of the murder of her husband by poison in October, 1896. The trial took place before the British Judge at Yokohama and s jury of five persons. The prisoner was sen enced to death, but the sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life at hard labor, and Mrs. Carew is now in prison at Hong Kong, Sir Frank Lockwood, who appeared in her behalf before the Privy Council, argued that although the Queen had power under the treaties and acts of Parliament to establish courts for the trial of British subjects in Japan, the trial must proceed according to the British law, which re quired twelve jurors instead of five. The Judges who sit in the Privy Council, however, and who constitute the Court of Appeal for the colonial and foreign tribunals maintained by Great Britain, were of the opinion that the statutes gave the Queen sufficient authority to provide for a jury of five to try criminal cases against British subjects in Japan, if she saw fit,

An example of the law's celerity in contrast to the traditional law's delay, may be found in the salvage suit against the Cunard steamof July by Mr. Justice Goroll Barnes in the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice in England. On the 4th of July the Cephalonia, in a disabled condition, was sighted about 423 miles from Queenstown by the steamship Floridian, which took her in tow and towed her into port. This service occupied until July 8, and was found by under the circumstances. He fixed the sale vage payable to the Floridian at £3,050, Of this £300 goes to the Captain, £500 to the crew, and the balance to the owners. It is doubtful whether a salvage suft of such importance was ever before begun and unded in the The Supreme Court of Illinois has recently

decided that an agreement by a tenant to pay the water tax and one-half of all other taxes levied on the leased property does not require him to pay assessments laid upon the premises for sidewalk and street improvements. This is in accordance with a previous decision of the same tribunal to the eff of that a statute exempting property from taxation did not exempt it from special assessments. "Indeed." tween a tax and a special assessment is so well well settled that the agreement on the part of a lessee to pay the taxes on the demised property would not include a special assessm A different view has been taken by the New York courts; and it has been held in this State that the term taxes may be so used in legal tion whether it includes local assessments or not. Such was the ruling of the Appellate Di vision in the Second Department in the case of Sullivan vs. Hamilton (13 Appellate Division Reports, page 140), where the opinion was written by Mr. Justice Cullen. In the case of Burney vs. The Children's

Hospital in Boston, 47 Northeastern Reporter, page 401), the Supreme Judicial Court of whether the father of a child, who had intrusted the child to a hospital for treatment, could maintain an action against the hospital to recover damages for an autopsy performed on the dead body of the child without the fath er's consent. The court, through Mr. Justice Lathrop, answers the question in the affirmative. He says that although the precise question has not heretofore been passed upon in Massachusetts, the decisions there recognize a right to the possession of the dead body, which belongs to the husband or the wife or the which belongs to the husband or the wife or the next of kin, rather than to the executors; and he adopts the view expressed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in this city in the Foicy case, where Mr. Justice Patterson said that this right of possession is "the right to what remains when the breath leaves the body to 200 tons, is that of steamers between 3,000 tons, of which 62 are being built; 20 steamers are in course of construction from 3,000 tons, unward, 17 from 5,000 tons, 10 from 1,000 tons unward, 17 from 5,000 tons, and 5 from 10,000 tons upward. what remains when the breath leaves the body, and not merely to such a backed, hewed, and mutilated corpse as some stranger may choose to turn over to an afflicted relative." (1 Appellate Division Reports, page 555,) In this State it is a misdemeanor to dissect the body of a human being, except by authority of law

or pursuant to permission given by the deceased. In probate proceedings in England where the lapse of time, the practice is to lay the ovidence as to the party's departure, the circumstances and duration of his absence, his age, health, and family relations before one of the Judges of the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division of the High Court, who thereupon, if he finds the proof satisfactory, grants leave to the applicant to swear that the death occurred at a date which he specifies in his order. Thus an application of this character was recently made to Sir Francis Jeune, in order to establish the death f Lieut. Thomas Mathison, formerly of the British army, who was born 114 years ago. His personal representatives had been adjudged entitled to a fund in chancery, and a grandson desired to obtain the money. Lieut. Mathison left the service in 1832 and went to Van Diemen's Land, whence he corresponded with his wife in England, but when she died, in 1842, she had not heard from him in several years. The Court granted leave to swear to his death as having occurred in 1842.

It is familiar law that a tradesman who supplies a married woman with food, clothing, other articles which come within the category of necessaries may recover the value of the goods thus furnished in a suit against the husband. This rule applies even where the wife is living apart from the husband, if the separation is due to his misconduct. In Indiana it has recently been extended so as to include articles furnished for the funeral of the wife, to wit: "A burial outlit, consisting of a casket, robe, slippers, and bose." We quote from the opinion of the Appellate Court of Indiana, in the case of Scott vs. Carothers, decided last month. The husband had ill-treated and driven her and her child from his home, and although he was well to do, she died in comparative poverty. A neighbor ordered the casket and clothes for her funeral, which were suitable to e used for the burial of a person in her station in life, and the Court held that the husband was bound to pay for them.

An important patent litigation, involving the right of the British Government to manufact ture the explosive compound known as cordite, has just been terminated by a decision of the Court of Appeal in favor of the Gover ment. The principal complainant in the suit was the well-known inventor Hiram Stevens Maxim, while the defendant was Sir William Ander son. Director General of the ordnance factories at Woolwich. Mr. Maxim has a patent, taken out in 1889, for an explosive powder consisting of 2 to 5 per cent, of castor oil, 10 to 16 per cent. of nitro-glycerine, and the remainder of gun cotton. He claused that this patent was infringed by the defendant in making cordite for the army. Cordite was discovered and made first by Sir Frederick Abel and Prof. Dowar, wholly independent of Mr. Maxim's invention, and is composed of vaseline, 5 per cent.; gun cotton, 37 per cent., and nitro-glycerine, he per cent It will be observed that gun cotton is the principal ingredient of Mr. Maxim's explosive, while nitro-glycerine is the principal ingredient of cordite. Mr. Maxim patent were not an essential or substantial part tection against the manufacture by others of any explosive compound made up of the same substances; and he claimed that the vaseline in cordite was substantially the same thing as the castor oil in his explosive. The Court of Appeal, however, was against him on both propositions, holding that the proportionate quantities of the ingredients constituted an essential feature of his patent, and that vascine, being a mineral oil, was chemically different from castor oil, a vegetable product.

THE BROOKLYN MADE A HIT.

ENGLAND DECIDES TO BUILD FOUL CRUISERS LIKE HER.

plemental Naval Estimate Since Crack Cruiser Took Part in the Spit-head Naval Seview—Japan Suilding a Plees of Sattleships and Other War Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 31 .- One effect of the great Spithead naval review, and especially the pres ence there of the American cruiser Brooklyn has been to cause a supplemental naval estimate to be prepared by the British paval authorities for the building of four first-class fast armored cruisers of 11.850 tone displacement and similar in design to the New York and her sister ship the Brooklyn. This information comes to the Navy Department from the American naval representative at London. The First Lord of the Admiralty says that the new ships have been made necessary by the presence of fleet armored ships both in Europe and the United States, while the British service has none of this class count to the Brooklyn. The British Navy has heretofore relied upon its second-class battleships to fill the can between battleships and protected cruisers. While these ships are well protected and armed, yet they tack, Constructor Hichborn says, the speed of fast armored cruisers like the Brooklyn. The latter vessel, with full coal supply, has a displacement of 10,150 tons; the new British ships are to have 11.850 tons. This will mean, he says, elightly more armor, perhaps, and a larger coal supply.

The department has also received further de tails in regard to the yacht to be built for Queen Victoria. It is to be superior to any vessel now existing for the use of a ruler. The plans re ceived by the department indicate a type of ship far surpassing the crack war vessel which the German Emperor uses for his private purposes German Emperor uses for his private purposes and the fine cruiser at the service of the Emperor of Russia. The Doiphin of our own navy is the only official yacht really mounting heavy guns and capable of a preity good fight with a gunboat or small cruiser, but she is several knots slower than either the German or the Russian yacht. The new yacht of the Queen is to be constructed according to her own wishes, and the plans are to be submitted to her. A model of the proposed craft is to be built and sent to her Majesty, so that any alterations or suggestions which she may present can at once be introduced and inspected by her. The vessel will not be built on the general lines of a warship, but will be designed exclusively for the comfort and convenience of royalty, and with no it as of being converted into a fighting ship in war time. She is to be built throughout of steel, have twin screws, and be capable of at least twenty knots speed. She will be the first royal English yacht not built of wood and with side wheels of the old pattern. Her length will be 420 feet, the same as that of the cruisers Minneapolis and Columbia, and her draught twenty feet, while the beam has not been decided. She will be the most luxuriously fitted out craft afloat. She will be completed within two years, and completed will cost nearly \$1,500,000. and the fine cruiser at the service of the Em

SHIPS ON THE STOCKS.

Great Britain Is Now Building 485 Vessels for

From the returns published by Lloyd's Register of Shipping it appears that excluding wer ships there were 435 vessels, of 871,661 tons gross, under construction in the United King dom at the close of the quarter ending June 30, 1897. These returns exceed those of last quarter by 43,000 tons, and are the highest since 1889. The number of steamers was 356, of 809,283 tons, and of sailing ships 39, of 12,378 tons. Of the above 323 are building in the United Kingdom for home account and 5% for foreign and colonial account. There are also 32, of a gross tonnage of 70,441 tons, building abroad for foreign and colonial account and for sale, which are for classification in Lloyd's register book.

Another table in the returns shows the owner

tons upward.

A return is also issued showing the work in hand in the principal districts, from which it appears that at Belfast _J vessels are being enstructed, with a total gross tonnars of 148,-322; at Barrow, Maryport, and Workington 8 of 6.881 tons; at Glascow, 91 of 182,090 tons; Greenock, 43 of 86,445 tons; Hartlepool and Whitby, 15 of 4,283 tons; Middlesborough and Stockton, 30 of 75,637 tons; Newcastle, 64 of 127,809 tons; and Sunderland, 48 of 14,848

death of a party is presumed by reason of the JAPAN BUILDING A GREAT FLEET. or to Be Built in Europe.

27,809 tons, and Sunderland, 48 of 144,835

WASHINGTON, July 31. The Navy Departent is in receipt of reports from Great Britain to the effect that a formidable fleet of warships is to be built there and in Germany and France for the Japanese Government. Some of the ves sels are to be battleships of displacement and speed equal to the best of their type in any for-Japan for the construction of a large number of torpedo boats, to be divided among German, french, and English firms, and two of her great battleships are also to be built in Germany.

The Fugi and Yashima, two first-class vessels are now ready for delivery, the report states, These vessels are the first built under the programme prepared soon after the Chinese defeat at the Yalu and other Japanese victories on the seas. A first-las battlesh is the Shtkisma, of 15,000 tons displacement and 14,000 horse power, is now building in Great Britain, and is to be delivered in two years. In her class, the report states, she will probably have no superior affoat. Another ship of her type has lately been ordered and is to be undertaken at once.

Cipdebank and Stettin have also received orders for two powerful battleships of equal displacement and fighting power. The two first-class cruisers building in the United States are to be named the Kasaari and Chilose. The former is being built at the Cramps' yard and the latter at the Union Iron Works. Both ships are of the Philadelphia and Baltimore class of cruisers, and are expected to develop high speed.

An immense cruiser, of 14,350 tons displace. gramme prepared soon after the Chinese defeat

cruisers, and are expected to develop high speed.

An immense cruiser, of 14,350 tons displacement and 15,500 horse power, is to be completed this year at Clydebauk, while two thirty knot torneed destroyers are being built by the Thornycroft and four at Varrow's. A German iran has also received an order to build five twenty-four-knot torneed boats, and the are also to be built at Havre. This fleet of warshing is far larger than that now building for the United States.

THE RISE OF THE BATHTUB. "Yet Mure and More a Luxury.

In these days, when the stationary bathtub is an article of common use, found as a regular and expected part of the equipment in many dwellings where formerly it would have been looked upon as a luxury, the sale of bathtubs has assumed enormous proportions; and bathtubs are now made of various materials, and in a great variety of styles as to shapes, sizes, deca great variety of styles as to snapes, size, decorations, and mountings.

In some large establishments for the manufacture and sale of such goods an entire wareroom is devoted to bethinbs—acores of them—all different, and sil in position, and with the water on so that not only can the tub be displayed, but the flow of water can be seen. In one establishment there are also shown fitted-up bettirgons, equipped with every bathroom suone establishment there are sine shown three-in-bathrooms, equipped with every bathroom ap-purtenance, ready for use; spacious and hand some rooms decorated and furnished and com-plete even to the lighting arrangements, show ing just how the bathroom would appear in furnished house.

The Tunnel Between Ireland and Great Britain Although the promoters of the proposed tunnel between Great Britain and Ireland have reprincipal ingredient of cordite. Mr. Maxim ceived little encouragen. at from the present insisted that the proportions specified in his Government, there is no doubt that the tunnel patent were not an essential or substantial part of his invention, and that he was sutitled to protation recently waited upon the President of the Board of Trade, praying that the State should guarantee a dividend of 2 per cent. to the subscribers. The President of the board (Mr. Ritchiel misunderstood the object of the promoters and offered no encouragement. The promoters are by no means discouraged, and are going shead with their preparations. The enterprise will be one of the most interesting of modern times. The cutting will at places be as far beneath the surface of the water as 650 feet, and although it is a fact that mines are already worked under the sea at a greater depth, yet no other tunnel made or surveyed seems to have required sinking to such an extent.

LETTERS ON VARIOUS TOPICS.

Those Five Full Hands.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: YOU story of the five full poker hands in to-day's issue is very interesting, but they would not have happened had the cards been shuffled. If you will examine a new pack of cards, those, at east, made by the United States Playing Card Company, you will find that they are put up with the suits arranged in rotation as to spot cards, while the court cards are all together, either on the top or bottom of the pack; there-fore, if dealt off to five players without shuffling or cutting, you will get five pat full hands iden ical with those mentioned; if cut one or more times the sequence from ten to deuce will naintained, although one or two hands might have to draw one card to fill. If the cards were shuffled (f) the shuffling was done in the oldfashioned way (which is simply the process of cutting several times) and not by taking half the pack in each hand and interlacing them with the thumbs.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your

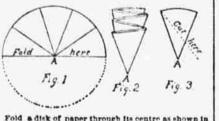
ssue of July 25 you reprint from the Chicago cord an article entitled "Massacre of Sand Creek," in which I am referred to by name as being an Indian agent at that time (1864), The article says that I threatened to kidnap Col. Chivington and turn him over to the Indians for to-ture and death; that I lived at the Broadwell House, Denver, and as driven from it by a mob with ropes, and that I never dared to return to that city. There is not a word of truth in the statement, for I was never an Indian agent, never threatened to ddnap any one, never lived at the Broadwell House, and never was driven from Denver by a mob or any one else, and never hesitated to ro-tura to that city whenever it suited my pleasure or business to do so. On the contrary, I was in Denver a few days after the massacre at Sand Creek, and, notwithstanding the intense excitoment for weeks, as President of a military comission ordered by the then Secretary of War I investigated the massacre, giving both sides an impartial hearing.

Samuel F. Taffan.

Washington, July 27.

Another Way to Cut a Star.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: Referring to your ion of Betsy Ross and her historic story of the Ameri can flag, telling of her cutting out five-pointed stars therefor with one clip of her schwors, &c., I submit herewith a simpler way of accomplishing this feat, which I judge is the way Betsy worked its



plait it fan-like into five equal folds, as shown in figure 2. Press together and cut as shown in figure 3.

The nearer to the point A the cut starts, the sharper and longer will be the star points. Each additional fold will add a point to the star. It is not necessary that the paper be disk-shaped. So long as the folds or latter of equal widths you will get a perfect star. Riverdale, N. Y., July 18, 1897. G. W. McGill.

TO THE POITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your editorial ntitled "The Outrage in Bronx Park" occur the following sentences, which cover the whole matter of the present trouble as to the location of the buildings to be erected by the Board of Management of the Botanical Garden:

ing to the city of New York, are being treated as an upstart who had got rich overnight would treat the land he was about to lay out for his country place. He would send for a gardener and a road maker, and, through their inferior and unreasting assistance, put upon the ground the imprint of his own fancies." That last sentence describes the manner in which marred, and ofitimes ruined, by being "laid out to suit the owner's taste, as the set phrase is, and yet suppose that that same owner should insist in being treated during an iliness by his physician "to suit his taste," or should persist in having his architect build all sorts of inco-groups and impossible gables and ornaments upon his house simply because he wanted them! Probably the owner's neighbors would consider him a man of eccentric and peculiar tastes, to say the least, yet dozens of our wealthy men of to-day are cursuing this same course in laying out their house grounds in defiance of the laws of the art of landscape gardening to suit their own whims and fanctes.

And the sad part of the present trouble is that the present Board of Park Commissioners seem to be emulating this style of proper inc. The orbitons of out to suit the owner's taste, as the set phrase is; and

And the san part of the pre-present Board of Park Commissioners seem to be em-ulating this style of prome ing. The orintons of the Boston experis." as Mr. Ely calls them, were ignored. In the mean time, possibly, public orinton and the public press may exercise some influence upon the Commissioners and Induce them to reseind their resolution. Let us hope so, and pray for the time to come when we shall have a Board of Park Commissioners compassed of men suitable for the po-Commissioners composed of men suitable for the po-sition, and that the position of Park Commissioner be semething more than the decorative tall to the kite of a prosperous business career.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT.

Owners of private property may do with it as they like, and include any whim in its treatment. But public officers have no right to use in that way the public's property.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: I desire to call your attention to an imposition of daily occurrence practised on the unsuspecting traveller by the bag-New York city. My personal grievance is as follows from which the steamboats of the People's line depart from New York, and on my arrival there purchased four tickets to Albany, my destination being a station on the Delawar, and Hudson Rallroad, for which I had previously purchased a 1,000-mile ticket

Having a continuous trip before me, and having aid for my transportation for the boat and railros aid for my transportation to the sentitled to have my baggage checked through was entitled to have my baggage checked through without additional charge, the weight of the four without and less than 150 pounds each, the amount

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUX-Sir : Mosquitoes have een so thick in Jersey of late there is no standing them. On Monday last a well-known parrot of Hack ensack was carried away by these posts. All day enasck was carried away by these pests. All day long he had been defending himself from their attacks. Toward evening, as was customary, he was let out of his cage and perched binself on the rail of the front plazes. About dust he was literally covered by millions of his tormentors, and one of the family, too late to rescue him, saw the poor bird borne by a cloud of mesquitoes toward the Leonia Creek. One can imagine his fate.

In this neighborhood the mesquito is so voracious and his bits so penetrating that it is no uncomean sight to see the inhabitants with inverted milk can over their heads.

Hackessackias.

July 29, 1897.

To the Europe of The Str. "leed water" is not the only nor indeed the most noticeable An glicism in Mr. Rudyard Kipling's tale of the locative jungle. His little fingle about the wrecking crew is all right from a british standpoint, but in a he name "breakdows vrecking our. New York, July 79.

To THE EDITOR OF THE NOS-Nir : Campot a brush of step he placed at one end of the basins or tanks or the main floor for the convenience and comfort of small children, many of whom cannot now see into them. The Aquartum should be made specially inter-eating and attractive to children. More care should be observed in maintaining the size or cards disg-nating species, &c. John Y. CCLYCK. Wisconsin.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-SIC: In THE SUS OF July 18, in the article on war Governors, you state that Wisconsin had no wir Governor. This is an

error. A. W. Randall, Louis P. Harvey, Edward Balomon, and James T. Lewis respectively filled the position during the relection. Six-deev. Salomon is now a practising lawyer to Sew York city. Onixon, Wis, July 29, 1897. J. H. MERRILL.

Smyth of the Supreme Court compelling he ausband, Henry Glover Hemming, to product their three-year-old son, John Hemming, to court. The case will come up before Justice

READJUSTED MATRIMONIES.

letress Louise Hemming Wants Mer Bon f

Marry Agnin With.

Louise Hemming, an actress, 20 years old, be

btained a writ of habeas corpus from Justice

Pryor on Monday. The petitioner says she was but 16 years old when she married Hemming in Philadelphia. He father was John M. Genin, who was at the time manager of the Girard Avenue Opera House She went on the stage when very young, is amateur theatricals. Hemming, who had jost come of age at the time of the marriage, was a sdvertising agent, and he is still in that bush

advertising agent, and he is still in that bust ness. She eloped with young Hemming, and married him in Sertember, 1893. She left him about a year age and got an absolute divore from Justice Stover in this city last January The decree gave her the custody of their child She did not ask for alimony. On getting the decree she returned to the stage, and has been appearing in the De Weif Hopper. El Capitan company.

Hemming has kept the boy. On March 3 last he married Sophie Fredericka Ordemann, daughter of Ernest Ordemann, said to be a wealthy man of this city. He resides with his second wife and the petitioner's child at 78 Manhatian avenue. The father-in-law of the boy has taken much interest in him, and recently bought him a pony and cart. The father-in-law has joined forces with his son-in-law to retain custody of the boy.

Mrs. Hemming says that she is encased by

forces with his solicition with the boy.

Mrs. Hemming says that she is engaged to marry a rich lumber merchant, whose name she does not care to give at present, and that she desires to get her child before the marriage.

RUNAWAY FRIGHTENED BICYCLISTS. Scared a Woman So That She Knocked a Pas

Man Off His Wheel on the Boulevard. A horse attached to one of Schmidt & Kaht's provision wagons, which was left standing at the corner of Eighty-eighth street and the Boule vard last night, became frightened at a tandem, galloped across to the west side of the roadway galloped across to the west side of the roadway, and ran toward Harlem. The Boulevard was crowded with bleyclists, and the runaway made the wheelmen scatter. At Ninetieth street a wheelwoman trying to get out of the borse's path collided with a fat man on a bike, and both went sprawling on the pavement. The man and woman got out of the animal's way, and after scaring half a hundred other bicyclists off the Boulevard the horse was stopped by Bicycle Policeman Mullarky.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

MINIATURE ALMANAU-THIS DAT. Jun rises ... 4 57 | Sun sets ... 7 16 | Moon sets ... 8 89 HIGH WATER-THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 10 | Gov. Isi'd. 9 42 | Hell Gate . 11 38

Arrived-SATURDAY, July 81. Ba St. Paul, Jamtson, Southampton July 24. Sa Myrtledene, Milburn, Shielda. Sa Gate City, Googins, Savannah, Sa Lurope, Robinson, London. Sa Allianca, Beers, Colon. Sa San Marcos, Itzen, Gelveston. Sa San Marcos, Itaen, Getveston, Sa Guyandotte, Davia, Norfolk, Ship Theodor Pheber, Harten, Bremerhaven, Bark George S. Homer, Hemeon, Brunswick, I or later arrivals see First Page.

ABRIVED OUT. Sa Berlin, from New York, at Antwern,

SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

Sa El Monte, from New Orleans for New York, Sa Nacoochee, from Savannah for New York, Sa Rio Grande, from Brunswick for New York,

CUTGOING STEAMSHIPS Sail Tuesday, Aug. 8 St. Paul, Southampton 7 500 A M Majestic, Liverpool. 9 00 A M Friesland, Autwerp 10 00 A M Orizaba, Havana 100 P M Elis I, New Oricans Alamo, Galveston Sail Thursday, Aug. 5. Normannia, Hamburg...... 7 00 A M 10 00 A M Caracas, La Guayra......11 00 A M INCOMING PTRAMSHIPA

. Retterdam . Trinidad . Havre . New Orieans . Jacksonvide Irue Monday, Aug. 2. Due Tuesday, Aug. 3.

Georgian Prince ... St Lucia Kitty ampasas.. Due Wednesday, Aug. 4. Megantic ... Due Thursday, Aug. 5. Liverpool Hamburg Christians and . . New Orients St. Louis..... Southampton.... Euge. Gibraltar

Summer Luxury, artestan plunges at Lafayette

Pure and Correct Mineral Waters, Manufactured from Distilled Water by CARL H. SCHULTE, 440 18T AV. N. T. The fashionable ladies' corrective tente &

MARRIED.

HARD-HILLS. -On Wednesday, July 28, 1897, at the home of the bride's parents, 129 West 81st et., by the Nev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, Fannie Braker Hills, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Th

Hills, to Sherwood Melville Hard.

DIED. BRIGGS. -On Thursday, July 29, Thomas J. Briggs Funeral services will be held at his late residence 103 West 121st st., on Sunday, at S 80 P. M. In terment at convenience of family.

(ENNEDY. -On Friday, July 30, Margaret Kem

nedy, widow of James K. nuely. Funeral from her late residence, 160 Saratoga av., Brooklyn, Monday, Aug. C. at 19:30 A. M., thence to the Church of corr Lady of Good Counsel, 916 Putham av. Interment in Calvary Cometery. All R .- Suddenly, from heart failure, Friday morn ing, July 80, 1897, Dr. John J. H. Love of Mone

The funeral will be held at the Congregations Church, Montciair, on Monday afternoon, on the arrival from New York of train leaving foot of Barcley at. 2:10 P. M.

WAIN.-On Saturday, July 31, Hannah Warner Swaln, widow of the rg. W. Swalte. Function services at residence, 111 Clymer et., Brook tyn. at 11 o' loca Tanday morning. Kindly omi

Crematories are the cemeteries of the dure - t. N. CHECKATION CO., L.B., 52 East louston ht. New York Visitors were ware.

THE RENSIGO CEMETERLY Private station, Have lien Railroad, 48 minutes rite from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 10 Fast 42-181.

Special Motices. A PRIVATE SANITABLEM FOR

HAPPINESS instantly obtained. Visit Dr. J. PAR members will hear something to their a wantage by corresponding with M. have 210 Sun office. MORGAN SIMPERIAL CARBONATED INSTILLING WATERS. Attested by loand of ficality World & Fair